VECTORES

Vector:	Observaciones		
y ū	$\overline{\mathbf{u}}$ = vector $lpha$ =dirección $ \overline{\mathbf{u}} $ =Módulo		
<u>α</u> χ	sentido		

Un vector no es más que una flecha que parte de cualquier punto con las siguientes características:

CARACTERÍSTICAS PRINCIPALES

Sea el vector: $\vec{A} = (a_x, a_y, a_z) = a_x i + a_y j + a_z k$



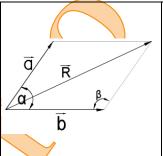
Dirección: Orientación del vector **Sentido:** Donde apunta el vector

Punto de aplicación: Es el punto en el que la punta de la flecha es aplicada



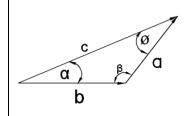
$$|\bar{R}| = R = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + 2ab\cos\alpha}$$

$$|\bar{R}| = R = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 - 2ab\cos\beta}$$



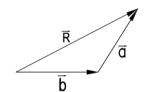
Ley de senos

$$\frac{a}{sen\alpha} = \frac{b}{sen\emptyset} = \frac{c}{sen\beta}$$



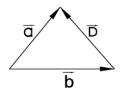
Suma de vectores

$$\bar{R} = \bar{a} + \bar{b}$$



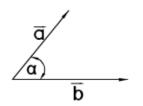
Resta de vectores

$$\overline{D} = \overline{a} - \overline{b}$$



Producto escalar

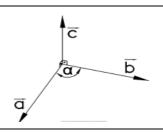
$$\bar{a} \circ \bar{b} = |\bar{a}||\bar{b}|\cos\theta$$



Producto vectorial

$$|\bar{a} \times \bar{b}| = |\bar{a}||\bar{b}|sen\theta$$

$$\bar{a} \times \bar{b} = \bar{c}$$



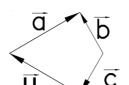


Método del polígono

$$\bar{b} = \bar{a} + \bar{u} + \bar{c}$$

$$\bar{R} = \bar{a} + \bar{u} + \bar{c} + \bar{b}$$

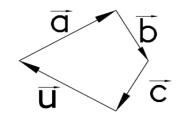
$$\bar{a} - \bar{b} + \bar{u} + \bar{c} = 0$$



Método del polígono cerrado

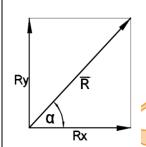
$$\left|\bar{a} + \bar{u} + \bar{c} + \bar{b}\right| = 0$$

$$\bar{R} = \bar{a} + \bar{u} + \bar{c} + \bar{b}$$

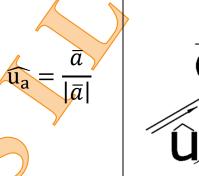


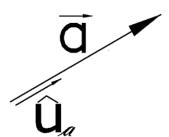
Teorema de Pitágoras

$$|\bar{R}| = R = \sqrt{{R_X}^2 + {R_Y}^2}$$



Vector unitario





Recordando ángulos tenemos la siguiente tabla:

(₅)	Оō	305	45º	60º	90₽	180º	270º	360º
Sen	0	1 2	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	1	0	-1	0
Cos	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	1 2	0	-1	0	1
Tg	0	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	1	√3	±∞	0	±∞	0
Ctg	±∞	√3	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	0	±∞	0	±∞
Sec	1	$\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$	√2	2	0	-1	±∞	1
Csc	±∞	2	√2	$\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$	1	±∞	-1	±∞

